

VIGOROUS FALL CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR-GEN. OTIS VERY LIKELY TO REMAIN IN COMMAND.

The President satisfied with His Conduct of the War There Will Be Over 50,000 Men in the Field When the Troops Now Under Orders Have Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Whatever plan Secretary of War Root may have in mind for pushing the campaign to the Philippines, he is not yet ready to announce it or take the public into his confidence in any branch of the subject. There is good reason to believe, moreover, that no positive change of plan will be put into operation at this time. It is not likely that more troops than those already provided for are to be recruited and transported to the Philippines, these are matters to be decided hereafter. At present the campaign in the Philippines and the plans for the work to begin after the rainy season ends are satisfactory to the Administration. While Secretary Root's return has pleased the public, it is not likely that he will be recalled, it cannot be believed that any such action will be taken at this time, if at all.

The fact seems to be that President McKinley is satisfied with Gen. Otis's conduct of affairs and that Secretary Root has expressed no dissatisfaction with it. Indeed, one of the higher officials of the War Department, those who were close to the President and Secretary Root, say that Gen. Otis will not be disturbed, and that neither Gen. Miles nor Gen. Merritt nor anybody else will be sent to take active command of any affairs in the Philippines. Gen. Merritt has been in consultation with Secretary Root, and so has Gen. Miles, and the expert knowledge and information of both has been sought for the benefit of the Administration.

To this fact is largely due the belief shared by many department officials that Gen. Otis will be superseded, and that one or the other of these generals will succeed him. Much is taken for granted, however, in forming this opinion and, indeed, the widely circulated report about a vigorous Philippine campaign to mark the advent of the new Secretary of War is due largely to his statement, after his conference with the President, that "fifty thousand more soldiers would be at once provided to put down the insurrection, and more if needed." That statement has been generally accepted, and it is not a definite and radical policy, when the fact is that in furnishing that number of troops to Gen. Otis, Secretary Root is but carrying out the orders of his predecessor. The table furnished yesterday for the Adjutant-General to Secretary Root, showing the number of troops recruited and transported to the Philippines, numbers 50,000 men, and that the last of them will sail according to the present programme, on the Indiana on January 10.

Secretary Root said yesterday to discuss the question of Mr. Otis's recall, but he said, with emphasis, that all possible means will be adopted to give the commanding general in the Philippines, whoever he may be, the 50,000 men provided for before his appointment as Secretary of War, at the earliest possible moment.

Major-Gen. Miles today called on Col. Bird of the Quartermaster-General's Department for a copy of the statement prepared yesterday showing the approximate dates of departure of the transports on the Pacific coast on a first and second voyage.

Col. Bird said to a Star reporter that he did not know why the Department wanted a schedule giving dates of departure from San Francisco of the transports on two voyages, as the transport fleet is fully able to carry to Manila before the rainy season sets in, and that the orders for service in the Philippines, including the ten volunteer regiments being organized, the first vessel to leave San Francisco according to the schedule submitted to Secretary Root and Gen. Miles today was the Morgan City, which left last evening. That ship, he said, will be utilized to carry to Manila the troops now under orders, the last one, the Indiana, being scheduled to start from San Francisco on October 22. With the arrival of the Indiana at Manila, 10,000 men of those now under orders will have reached their destination and only about 1,000 will remain to be transported. He said the arrival of the Indiana, however, the Morgan City will have returned to San Francisco, and according to the schedule of the proposed second voyage, the Morgan City will be sent away on her second trip on November 8, arriving in Manila on December 1. The schedule shows the probable dates of departure of each of the transports in the order of their arrival at San Francisco from Manila, about fifteen days being allowed for loading. Should each of the transports make the second voyage, they would take to the Philippines another 18,000 men, thus swelling the Philippine army 38,000, in addition to the regular regiments now there and the two volunteer cavalry now being organized.

Col. Bird said this afternoon that as far as he knew the plan of the second voyage for a second voyage was merely to let the Secretary of War and the Major General commanding know what the transport fleet can do in the event of more troops being needed than are now ordered.

Adjutant-General Corbin declined to discuss the schedule, except to say that at the present time no orders are out for the enlistment of any more than enough volunteers to fill the ten regiments authorized by the President. It is stated at the War Department, however, that the President has decided to increase the number of regiments to fifteen, and that the rapidity with which men are enlisting for the volunteer regiments, and it would not be impossible if recruiting will continue until the full 35,000 volunteers authorized by Congress are provided for.

LEASING OF FREIGHT DESPATCHES.
Rules Regulating their Transmission over Military Telegraph Lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An important general order regarding the transmission of telegraphic information over military telegraph lines was issued this afternoon. The order provides for a censorship of all despatches that may be considered suspicious. It says:

"The following rules, subject to modification by order of the Commanding General of any army in the field, will be strictly followed in the transmission of despatches over military telegraph lines, or lines under military control, during active military operations, and are published to the army for the information and guidance of all concerned."

1. Despatches will be sent in the following order of priority, the degree being had to the importance of messages in the same class: First, those relating to the movement or administration of the army in the field and of the army's movements and to government departments or bureaus of the United States; third, messages of state, territorial or other civil officials, relating to public business; fourth, messages between diplomatic agents of friendly governments; fifth, press messages; sixth, miscellaneous business, including notices of death or serious illness having priority.

"2. Despatches containing matter deemed to be injurious to the interests of the army must be submitted to the Commanding General of the Army in the field for his orders relative to their transmission."

"3. Officers and soldiers are strictly prohibited from communicating, except to commanding officers, or under special authorization from proper military authority, information by telegraph, relative to military operations, movements, or operations of troops, or details regarding fortifications, armaments, or experiments made in connection with military matters. Neither shall they be permitted to send despatches containing military or other information to the army or to government departments or bureaus of the United States."

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Major Bell With Four Men Makes a Dash into Angeles and Returns. The Rebels Infilas Discover the Yankee Trick.

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The North Infantry and a battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry ascended to the southward this morning, penetrating a distance of ten miles without finding the enemy. Gen. MacArthur, with his staff, has resumed his headquarters at Santa Rita, facing him and his staff are the other column of the North Infantry. They will probably encounter the insurgents beyond Santa Rita.

Reports corroborated by Filipino sources say that the enemy's losses in Wednesday's fighting were 100 killed and 200 wounded. The insurgent army was in a state of confusion, and General MacArthur commanded the rebel forces.

The Americans are doing the hardest kind of campaigning and hundreds of them are exhausted.

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C. F. V. LABOR PARTY.
East Side Lawyer Votes as a Delegate From the "Paints" Makers Union.

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AUTOMOBILES AS MAIL WAGONS.

The Department Will Not Adopt Them for the Present, but is Willing to Test Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It is very unlikely that the Post Office Department will authorize the use of automobiles as mail wagons in the next two or three months at least. Applications have come to the Department from postmasters in all parts of the country, desiring to introduce the automobile, and from firms desiring to furnish them and offer them for use by the Post Office for experimental purposes. While the Department has a fund of money which it pays for horse hire and allowances, which, it is believed, might be diverted to paying for automobiles, it would not go very far at the prices now asked for these machines. It is not likely that the Department would be able to rent, however, if the Department could save money and improve the service by doing so. Yet it is realized that the automobile has not yet passed beyond its experimental stage. Whether it would withstand the steady work entailed on the horses and wagons used by the Department remains to be seen, and while the Department is willing to co-operate with the manufacturers in testing the value of the vehicles for postal purposes, it will go slow on order of doing so.

So far no official test has been given by the Department. Here and there a manufacturer has received the permission of the Department to make a test of his vehicle by carrying a letter carrier along with him in the regular route of the carrier and making a record of his time. Such tests have not been official, however, and much more will be required before the Department is willing to adopt any particular machine.

The special agent in charge of the investigation into the feasibility of using automobiles for mail purposes is Mr. J. H. Thompson, an Indiana manufacturer of an offer to use his vehicle in experimenting in an Indiana town where free delivery is soon to be established, and it is probable that the proposition will be accepted. If the machines prove satisfactory they may be purchased by the Post Office and put into use. There is no prospect that any automobile will be placed in the postal service, except in the Indiana town as stated, for quite a while to come.

The Department may, however, give the manufacturers an opportunity of making experiments of their own by placing machines in various cities at the disposal of letter carriers for trial trips. What is needed in the line of automobiles for this purpose is one which will permit the carrier to pass in and out of it without difficulty and which is easily managed and which can be operated at a small cost.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.
A Question Designed to Ascertain the Attitude of the People Toward a Republic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It has been determined to push the Cuban census rapidly as possible and to have it completed by Jan. 1, 1900. The direction of the War Department and General Joseph P. Sanger of the Inspector-General's office has been detailed to have general supervision of it, the work of tabulating the returns will be done by the Census Office. The Cubans who have been appointed supervisors of the census have been held together several days, going over the schedule with Dr. Wines, acting director of the census. Aside from the usual statistics as to the number of inhabitants, the crops, etc., the census is designed to ascertain, if possible, the attitude of the population towards the idea of a Cuban Republic. It is desired that a question shall be asked, the sense of which is "Do you intend to become a citizen of the Cuban Republic or do you intend to remain a Cuban citizen while continuing to reside in Cuba?" This question is of such a delicate character that the census is being conducted with great care and it is being framed with great care.

A meeting of the supervisors with Dr. Wines was held last night and another this morning, after which the schedule was sent to the printing office. Proofs are expected to arrive tomorrow when they will be laid before Secretary Root for his approval. In making the translation into Spanish, it was found that there were no equivalent words in that language for some of the words used in the English draft, and the form had to be changed in several instances. The Cubans called on Secretary Root this afternoon and will call again tomorrow. They expect to leave for Cuba as soon as the authorities can be arranged for the collection of the statistics. There are three schedules, one for the population, one for agricultural statistics, and one dealing with statistics concerning education and the schools. From these the President hopes to secure a general idea as to the wealth of the country, which is well known concerning the education and political tendencies of the people.

A GREAT BALL AT BAR HARBOR.
Society's Final Entertainment for the White Squadron.

BAR HARBOR, Me.—The week's festival in honor of the officers of the White Squadron ended to-night with a ball at the Lonsdale Hotel, which was given by the White Squadron.

The success of the affair is largely attributed to the efforts of Mrs. Caldwell Jones of New York and Mrs. John Harrison and Mrs. Hildre Porter of Philadelphia. Previous to the ball Charles Cramp entertained over seventy guests at dinner. Admiral Sampson, who was made up of Mrs. Seidel and Gen. Kerr, Mrs. Train and Admiral Usher, Mrs. Caldwell Jones and Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Biddle Potter and Capt. Stigbee, Mrs. Raymond Rodgers and Capt. Chadwick, Mrs. Cannon and Capt. Train, Miss Lawrence and Lieut. Winslow, Mrs. Sherman and Lieut. Richardson, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. Barnard, Mrs. DeLassus Fox and Dr. Hennessey, Mrs. Taylor and Major Murphy, Miss C. W. Biddle and Paymaster Boggs, Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock and Dr. Biddle, Mrs. T. DeWitt Cuyler and Lieut. Simpson, Mrs. Boring and Lieut. W. W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Standish, Mrs. Sturges, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

The committee in charge of the ball consisted of Mrs. Blocker Banks, Mrs. Barley, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Miss Charlotte Biddle, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. T. DeWitt Cuyler, Mrs. Charles H. Fox, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. H. Drayton, Mrs. Hinkley, Miss Furness, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Caldwell Jones, Mrs. Abram H. Lawrence, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Pennington, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. George A. Robinson, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. C. M. Smith, Mrs. Gardner Standish, Mrs. Sturges, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

The period for the closure mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be publicly announced by the Minister of Finance three months before.

"Appended rule. This ordinance comes into force on and after the day of the operation of the law of customs duties."

Imports and Exports at Ponce, Porto Rico.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department gave out for publication to-day the imports and exports from the port of Ponce, Porto Rico, for the month of June, 1899. The trade statistics of the port are as follows: Imports, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000. The total value of the imports and exports for the month of June, 1899, was \$2,000,000.

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The period for the